THE [Numb. 597.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *October* 14, 1756.

The following Law, (which paſſed on Saturday laſt) is here Publiſhed, that all Parties concerned, may have due Notice thereof, in Time.

A Supplementary Act to an Act, entituled, "An Act "for granting a Supply of Forty Thouſand Pounds "for his Majeſty's Service, and ſtriking Thirty-"four Thouſand and Fifteen Pounds Six Shillings "thereof, in Bills of Credit, and raiſing a Fund "for ſinking the ſame."

WHEREAS the above-mentioned Act, in ſundry Parts of the Province, was not publiſhed timely enough for the People to make due Entry of the Liquors in their Poſſeſſion, on or before the twentieth Day of *June*, as the ſaid Act directs, by Means whereof ſundry well-meaning Perſons have become liable to the Penalty inflicted by the ſaid Act, for conſuming any Rum, Wine, Brandy, or other Spirits, after the twentieth Day of *June* laſt, without having made Entry thereof, as aforeſaid:

Be it therefore Enacted, by the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, by and with the Advice and Conſent of his Lordſhip's Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houſes of Aſſembly, and the Authority of the ſame, That all Perſons who have omitted to enter their ſeveral Quantities of Liquors, as aforeſaid, and have ſince conſumed any Part thereof, ſhall, and are hereby declared to be exempt, acquit, and diſcharged from the Penalties and Forfeitures by the ſaid recited Act impoſed, for conſuming any of the Liquors aforeſaid, without firſt making Entry, as aforeſaid.

Provided always, and be it Enacted, That every ſuch Perſon ſhall be, and is hereby obliged and directed, on or before the firſt Day of *December* next, to make Entry, in the ſame Manner as by the above recited Act is directed, of all ſuch Liquors as were in his Poſſeſſion on the ſaid twentieth Day of *June*, and make Payment of the Duties thereon, ariſing in Virtue of the ſaid Act, to the reſpective Collector, for ſuch Part thereof as, at the Time of making ſuch Entry, ſhall be conſumed. And if any ſuch Perſon ſhall neglect or omit to enter ſuch Liquors, on or before the ſaid firſt Day of *December*, then, and in ſuch Caſe, ſuch Perſon ſhall ſtand, and be liable to the Penalty by the ſaid recited Act impoſed, for conſuming any of the Liquors aforeſaid, after the ſaid twentieth Day of *June*, without making Entry as aforeſaid, in the ſame Manner as if this Act had not been made; and the Collectors of the ſeveral and reſpective Counties are hereby impowered and directed to receive, from all and every ſuch Perſon, the ſeveral Duties by the ſaid recited Act impoſed on all ſuch Liquors ſo entered, and ſhall account for and pay the ſame, according to the Directions of the ſaid Act.

And whereas the Rectors, Veſtrymen, Churchwardens, and Regiſters of ſundry Pariſhes within this Province, through Sickneſs, or Ignorance of the above-mentioned Law, have failed to meet at their reſpective Pariſh Churches, at the Time by the above Law appointed to make Liſts of the Batchelors within their reſpective Pariſhes, whereby the Liſts aforeſaid have not been delivered to the Collectors and Sheriffs of their reſpective Counties, nor the Tax impoſed by the ſaid Law on the Batchelors in their Pariſhes paid or levied, at the Time by the ſaid Law directed:

Be it therefore Enacted, That the Rectors, Veſtrymen, and Churchwardens, who have failed as aforeſaid, ſhall, and are hereby declared to be exempt, acquit, and diſcharged from the Penalties and Forfeitures by the ſaid Law impoſed and laid, on the Neglects and Omiſſions aforeſaid.

Provided always, and be it Enacted, That they and every of them ſhall, and are hereby impowered, under the Penalties as the ſaid Act impoſed, to meet, on or before the tenth Day of *November* next, at their reſpective Pariſh Churches, and make Liſts of all ſuch Perſons who were Batchelors in their reſpective Pariſhes, on the ſecond Tueſday in *July* laſt, and tranſmit and deliver Copies of the ſame to the Collectors, and Sheriffs, of their reſpective Counties, in Manner as by the ſaid Act is directed; and the ſaid Collectors are hereby authorized and required to demand, and receive, from every Perſon being a Batchelor, on the ſaid ſecond Tueſday in *July* laſt, the Tax on the ſaid Batchelors impoſed, and to levy the ſame, from every Batchelor refuſing Payment, in the Manner by the ſaid Law directed and appointed.

And be it further Enacted, That every Collector ſhall, and is hereby obliged to render Account of, and pay to the Commiſſioners, by the above Act appointed to receive the ſame, all ſuch Sums of Money which they ſhall receive on Account of the Taxes on Batchelors, by the ſaid Act impoſed, by the twenty-fifth Day of *March*, which ſhall be in the Year 1757, retaining in their Hands reſpectively, the Salary of Five Pounds *per Cent.* and that Bonds for the Performance of their Duties, as Collectors of the Duties on Liquors, ſhall be liable reſpectively, for any Breaches of their Duties, as to the Taxes on Batchelors.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

COMPIEGNE, July 16.

THE News of the Surrender of the Caſtle of St. Philip's, in the Iſland of Minorca, on the 28th paſt, which was brought here by the Duke de Fronſac, is confirmed by the Arrival of the Count de Egmont, with the following Articles of Capitulation, agreed upon between Marſhal Richelieu and Lieutenant General Blakeney, viz.

Articles of Capitulation propoſed by Lieutenant General Blakeney, for his Britannic Majeſty's Garriſon of the Caſtle of St. Philip's, in the Iſland of Minorca.

Article I. THAT all Acts of Hoſtility ſhall ceaſe, until the Articles of Capitulation are agreed upon and ſigned.

Article I. *Granted.*

II. That all the Honours of War ſhall be granted the Garriſon on their Surrender; ſuch as, to march out with their Firelocks on their Shoulders, Drums beating, Colours flying, 24 Charges for each Man, Match lighted, four Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars, with 20 Charges for each Piece, a covered Waggon for the Governor, and four others for the Garriſon, which ſhall not be ſearched on any Pretence.

II. *The noble and vigorous Defence which the Engliſh have made, having deſerved all the Marks of Eſteem, and Veneration, that every Military Perſon ought to ſhew to ſuch Actions; and Marſhal Richelieu being deſirous alſo to ſhew General Blakeney the Regard due to the brave Defence he has made, grants to the Garriſon all the Honours of War that they can enjoy, under the Circumſtance of their going out for an Embarkation, to wit, Firelocks on their Shoulders, Drums beating, Colours flying, Twenty Cartouches each Man, and alſo lighted Match; he conſents likewiſe, that Lieutenant-General Blakeney and his Garriſon, ſhall carry away all the Effects that ſhall belong to them, and that can be put into Trunks. It would be uſeleſs to them to have covered Waggons; there are none in the Iſland, therefore they are refuſed.*

III. That all the Garriſon, including all the Subjects of his Britannic Majeſty, as well Civil as Military, ſhall have all their Baggage and Effects ſecured, with Liberty of removing and diſpoſing of them as they ſhall think proper.

III. *Granted, except to the Natives of the Iſland, upon Condition that all the lawful Debts of the Garriſon to the Minorquins, who are to be conſidered as French Subjects, ſhall be paid.*

IV. That the Garriſon, including the Officers, Artificers, Soldiers, and other Subjects of his Britannic Majeſty, with their Families, who ſhall be willing to leave the Iſland, ſhall be provided with proper Tranſport Veſſels, and conducted to Gibraltar, by the ſhorteſt and moſt direct Navigation; that they ſhall be landed there immediately upon their Arrival, at the Expence of the Crown of France, and that they ſhall be ſupplied with Proviſions out of thoſe that may be yet remaining in the Place at the Time of its Surrender, as long as they ſhall remain in the Iſland, and during their Voyage at Sea, and that in the ſame Proportion that they receive at preſent. But if a greater Quantity ſhould be wanted, that they ſhall be furniſhed with it at the Expence of the Crown of France.

IV. *Tranſport Veſſels ſhall be furniſhed from among thoſe which are in the Pay of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and proper for the Military and Civil Garriſon of Fort St. Philip, and their Families. Theſe Veſſels ſhall carry them by the ſafeſt Navigation to Gibraltar, with the ſhorteſt Delay poſſible, and ſhall land them immediately, upon Condition, that after their being landed, theſe Ships ſhall be provided with ſufficient Paſſports, that they may not be moleſted on their Return to the Port of France they ſhall be bound for: And Hoſtages ſhall be given for the Safety of the Tranſport Veſſels and their Crews, who ſhall embark in the firſt Neutral Ship that ſhall come to fetch them, after the ſaid Veſſels ſhall be returned in the Port of France.*

The Garriſon ſhall alſo be ſupplied with Proviſions, as well during their Stay in the Iſland, as for twelve Days Voyage, which ſhall be taken from thoſe that ſhall be found in the Fort St. Philip, and diſtributed on the Footing that they have been uſually furniſhed to the Engliſh Garriſon; and if more be wanted, it ſhall be furniſhed, paying for it as agreed by Commiſſaries on both Sides.

V. That proper Quarters ſhall be provided for the Garriſon, with an Hoſpital fit for the Sick and Wounded, whilſt the Tranſports are getting ready, which ſhall not exceed one Month, to be reckoned from the Day of ſigning this Capitulation; and with regard to thoſe who ſhall not be in a Condition to be tranſported, they ſhall ſtay, and Care ſhall be taken of them, till they are in a Condition to be ſent to Gibraltar by another Opportunity.

V. *The Veſſels being ready for the tranſporting the Garriſon, the providing Quarters, as demanded, becomes unneceſſary; they ſhall go out of the Place with the leaſt Delay, in order to proceed to Gibraltar; and with Regard to thoſe who cannot be embarked immediately, they ſhall be permitted to remain in the Iſland, and all the Aſſiſtance they ſhall want ſhall be given them for their going to Gibraltar, when they ſhall be in a Condition to be embarked; a State of them ſhall be drawn up, and the neceſſary Paſſports ſhall be left, for a Ship to go and return; and an Hoſpital ſhall alſo be furniſhed for the Sick and Wounded, as ſhall be ſettled by the reſpective Commiſſaries.*

VI. That the Governor ſhall not be accountable for all the Houſes that ſhall have been deſtroyed and burnt during the Siege.

VI. *Granted for the Houſes deſtroyed or burnt during the Siege; but ſeveral Effects, and Titles of the Admiralty Court, which have been carried into the Fort, ſhall be reſtored, as well as the Papers of the Town-Houſe, which have been carried away by the Receiver; and the Papers and Titles relating to the Ladings of the French Merchant Ships, which have been alſo retained.*

VII. When the Garriſon ſhall come out of the Place, no Body ſhall be permitted to debauch the Soldiers, to make them deſert from their Regiments; and their Officers ſhall have Acceſs to them at all Times.

VII. *No Soldier ſhall be excited to deſert, and the*

the Officers ſhall have an entire Authority over them to the Moment of their Embarkation.

VIII. An exact Diſcipline ſhall be obſerved on each Side.

VIII. *Granted.*

IX. That ſuch of the Inhabitants of the Iſland as have joined the Engliſh for the Defence of the Place, ſhall have Leave to remain, and to enjoy their Goods and Effects in the Iſland without being moleſted.

IX. *General Blakeney and Marſhal Richelieu, cannot fix or extend the Authority of the Kings their Maſters over their Subjects; it would be ſetting Bounds to it, to oblige them to receive in their Dominions thoſe whom they ſhould not think proper to have ſettled there.*

X. That all Priſoners of War ſhall be reſtored on each Side.

X. *All the Priſoners that have been made during the Siege ſhall be reſtored on each Side, ſo that when the French return thoſe they have, the Picquets, which were taken going to join the French Fleet, the Day Admiral Byng appeared before Mahon, ſhall be reſtored.*

XI. That Mr. Cunningham the Engineer, who acted as a Voluntier during the Siege, ſhall have a Paſſport, and Leave to go wherever his Affairs require.

XI. *Granted.*

XII. Upon the foregoing Conditions, his Excellency the Lieutenant General and Governor conſents, after the Hoſtages ſhall have been exchanged for the faithful Execution of the above Articles, to deliver up the Place to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, with all the Magazines, Ammunition, Cannon and Mortars, except thoſe mentioned in the ſecond Article; and to point out to the Engineers all the Mines and ſubterraneous Works. Done at the Caſtle of St. Philip, the 28th of June, 1756.

XII. *As ſoon as the foregoing Articles ſhall have been ſigned, the French ſhall be put in Poſſeſſion of one of the Gates of St. Philip's Caſtle, as well as of the Forts Marlborough and St. Charles, upon the Hoſtages being ſent on both Sides, for the faithful Execution of the foregoing Articles.*

The Stoccado that is in the Port ſhall be removed, and the going in and coming out ſhall be left open, at the Diſpoſition of the French, until the whole Garriſon has marched out: In the mean Time, the Commiſſaries on both Sides ſhall be employed; thoſe on the Part of his Excellency General Blakeney, in making an Eſtimate of the Effects in the military Magazines, and others; and thoſe on the Part of his Excellency Marſhal Richelieu, in receiving them; and to deliver to the Engliſh ſuch Part thereof, as has been agreed upon. Plans ſhall alſo be delivered of the Galleries, Mines, and other ſubterraneous Works. Done at St. Philip, the 29th of June, 1756.

LONDON.

June 22. We are informed, that more than thirty Owners of Privateers have already received their Letters of Marque and Repriſals.

A Gentleman lately arrived from Guernſey aſſures us, the Inhabitants of that Iſland are taking proper Meaſures to defend themſelves againſt an Invaſion from the French. They have Three Thouſand Men capable of uſing Fire-Arms, and well diſciplined; and are provided with every Thing neceſſary for their Defence, ſuch as Hand-Granades, Powder, Ball, and other Ammunition to deſtroy the Invaders. The Inhabitants are all loyal to King George, abhor French Government, and Lads of fourteen and fifteen are learning the Uſe of the Firelock.

By a General Court of Sailors, held the 29th of June, 1756, at the Lyon and Anchor, in Wapping, it was determined that Mr. Bung, Chef d'Eſcadre in the Middle Seas, ſhould be exemplarily puniſhed for Cowardice; and the Reaſons for ſuch Puniſhment be made public.

By Order, T. Boatswain.

1. That he is highly guilty, for ordering the Deptford out of the Line, as he ought to have taken all Advantages to deſtroy the French, and not riſqued a Battle on equal Terms when he could do otherwiſe.

2. Becauſe he did not lead the Van, but gave the Command and his Poſt of Honour and Danger to his Rear Chef d'Eſcadre; whereas he ſhould have led the Van, and by Example ſpirited on the other Ships; which ſhews he did not intend any Harm to the Enemy.

3. That he might have prevented his Ships from being raked by the Enemy, as he had the Windward Gage of the Enemy, but did not prevent it.

4. That he ſuffered his own Ship (according to his own Words) to ſuſtain the Fire of the Enemy for ſome Time before he engaged his Adverſary.

5. That we ſuſpect this 4th Article, becauſe it is impoſſible for two capital Ships to engage, without having a Man killed or wounded.

6. That it muſt be owing to ill Conduct, for one ſingle Ship to put the whole Line in Diſorder by loſing her Foretopmaſt; whereas it might have been repaired in a few Hours.——N. B. What became of her Bowlings, or had ſhe any to her Sails?

7. As the Enemy was not to be ſeen five Days after, he might have landed his Forces, or at leaſt peeped into Mahon; but as he did neither, we think he was afraid of meeting the Enemy again off the Mouth of the Harbour.——But it ſeems it was not his fighting Day.

8. By this ill Conduct he left the Enemy Maſters of the Seas.

9. We look upon his Account that the Enemy failed as three to one, to be a Miſtake, owing to a Panic; becauſe, if it had been true, they had it in their Power, in the Attempt they made, to have gained the Windward Gage, by eating us out of the Wind.

10. That it does not appear that Mr. Bung intended any Skirmiſh, if the French had not rudely begun firing upon his Ships.

11. That as the ſaid Bung had the Windward Gage, he might have run cloſe on board the Enemy, and with his Crowd of Sail becalmed them; the Conſequence would have been a Victory, as their Ships could not have edged away three Feet in an Hour.

12. As he had 13 Sail of the Line to the Enemy's 12, and 52 Guns more than they, he ought not to have acted as a Fribble, and more eſpecially as Mahon was at Stake.

13. For theſe, and many more, Reaſons, we expect he ſhould be brought immediately to the Gang-way, to receive his Reward for Miſdemeanours ſo malignant.

July 13. There were not above 2000 Seamen in all Galiſſoniere's Fleet; whence our Superiority was far greater than what at firſt appears from our Majority of 52 Guns: The French were likewiſe very ſickly.

We are well informed, that a certain great Perſonage, within a few Days paſt, *publicly* declared his Opinion of a late memorable Tranſaction in the following Words, "It is not *poſſible* that Byng and the reſt of them ſhould be ſuch Cowards; I AM SOLD."

We have Advice from Bourdeaux, that a Guernſey Privateer, carrying 180 Men (how many Guns they do not ſay) is taken by a French Frigate, of 30 Guns, and carried up the Caronne.

'Tis ſaid that there are ſeveral Men of War gone to intercept the French Weſt-India Merchant Fleet, conſiſting of above 500 Ships.

Private Letters by the Dutch Mail inform us, that three large Bodies of Pruſſian Troops are in Motion, and that one of them is advancing towards the Frontiers of Bohemia. This Step is ſaid to have been taken in Conſequence of ſome Secrets wormed out of the Secretary of the Imperial Embaſſy at Berlin, who has ſince diſappeared, as mentioned in former Advices; but we preſume he is to be found ſomewhere, out of the Reach of the Court of Vienna's Reſentment.

Laſt Sunday a great Perſonage at Kenſington declared, that he had received an Account, that there were Ten Thouſand French Troops embarking with a Deſign, it is ſuppoſed, to invade this Kingdom.

The ſudden Movements of the Trains of Artillery, &c. on Sunday laſt, was occaſioned by the Arrival of an Expreſs from Oſtend, intimating the ſudden Preparations of the French for an Invaſion, and Cautioning to this Purpoſe, *It is hoped you are ready.*

We are aſſured, that his Majeſty intends to viſit the ſeveral Encampments, and pitch his Tent in each; which will greatly reſemble the Progreſſes made by many of his Predeceſſors, and give infinite Satisfaction to Millions of his faithful Subjects, who will thereby have ſome Opportunity of teſtifying their Loyalty to a Prince, whoſe Virtues have rendered him truly the WELL-BELOVED to *free* Subjects, and the moſt really popular Monarch that ever filled the Engliſh Throne.

July 17. General BLAKENEY is expected in Town in about ten Days Time, where it is not doubted but he will meet with an ample Share in the Honours of his Country.——As nothing but a Want of Officers fit for Command can juſtify the farther Haraſſing of the brave Old Man, ſuppoſe he was to be appointed ſtanding Preſident of our future Court Martials, with a Salary of Five Thouſand Pounds a Year? *Blake* was commiſſioned, by as great a Maſter of military Merit as this Nation ever knew, Admiral by Sea, and General by Land; under the Authority therefore of this Example, why might he not in this New Capacity have the Trial of all *who Signed the Council?*

The following is the beſt Account we can give of the deplorable Loſs of Minorca: On Wedneſday Morning the Marquis de Abreu, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador here, received an Expreſs from Paris, to the following Purport.——That on the 27th of June the French attacked the Fort by Storm, in ſix different Places, which continued with the utmoſt Fury for the whole Day. The next Morning the French Army being juſt ready to begin a general Storm, the Marſhal ſent to the Governor, for the laſt Time, that if he ſtill refuſed to capitulate, in Caſe of Conqueſt, every Perſon in the Place ſhould inevitably be put to the Sword. The good old General Blakeney deſired 24 Hours to bury his Dead in, take Care of the Wounded and to call a Council of War. Eight Hours only were allowed, in which all the Garriſon, almoſt dead thro' the Fatigue of having been upon the ſevereſt Duty for thirty Hours together, inſiſted upon a Capitulation. The Garriſon was ſo inſufficient at firſt, that the Length of the Siege had not left Strength enough to man the Works without being more conſtantly on Duty than could be ſupported; they had ſtood five Weeks after Byng's Deſertion of them, without the leaſt Signs of Relief or Intelligence of Encouragement; nor the leaſt Hopes of Succour from the naval Superiority of their Country; they were obliged to ſubmit to bring a Stain upon their Nation, which neither Time nor future Conduct will ever wipe off while Hiſtory records the Annals of the preſent Age.——Thus fell St. Philip's Caſtle, and the Iſland of Minorca, of which we were Maſters 47 Years. A braver Man never marched out from a Fortreſs he had ſo long defended; himſelf, his Officers and Men lamenting their hard Fate, ſome having loſt their All, but in an heroic Manner. No Neglect can they charge themſelves with! they were abandoned, and Poſterity will bluſh! the French being near, the Beſiegers were conſtantly ſupplied with whatever they wanted: Had the brave Blakeney received the Supplies and Refreſhments that Richelieu did, all France would not have conquered him.

N. B. There is little Room to doubt the Truth of this moſt melancholy Intelligence, on Account of the Plan it comes from, as the firſt News of the Liſbon Earthquake, and of Galiſſoniere's Affair with our cowardly A——, came by the ſame Channel, and proved exactly true. Richelieu's own Son brought the Expreſs to the Court of France. Oh Byng! Oh Byng! what doſt not thou owe thy diſhonoured, thy ſuffering Country!

We hear that a Motion is intended to be made in an honourable Houſe, That no Perſon ſhall be capable of riſing to any naval Command, who has not ſerved a certain Time before the Maſt. Then may we expect more ſuch Characters as Bembow and Walton were, and Hawke and Saunders are: And that the Epithet of *honourable*, and the corrupted Blood of high Birth, will then be leſs liable to injure their Country, through *Incapacity, Effiminacy,* or *Cowardice.*

'Tis ſaid Admiral Byng arrived in Town this Morning, in Cuſtody of a Meſſenger.

Yeſterday arrived an Expreſs from Admiral Hawke, who got to Gibraltar on the 20th ult. and there found Admiral Byng's Fleet, which arrived there on the 14th, and Broderick's, who arrived on the 17th.——Is not this a ſtrange Degree of Infatuation or Want of Courage in Admiral Byng, not to venture a ſecond Engagement for ſo important an Object as the Relief of the Garriſon of St. Philip's, when he had with him ſo great Superiority of Force!

It is a certain Fact, that, on Account of the French Succeſs, great Rejoicings have been made, and in Terms of the moſt provoking Inſolence, at a Houſe of public Reſort not a Mile from *St. Martin's Lane.* This is a Specimen of French Generoſity for the extraordinary Indulgence of our Government, ſo nobly contrary to the jealous Meanneſs of their own Tyrant towards the Engliſh within his Dominions. Habitual Slaves have generally proved licentious in Liberty, and Cowards in Grain the moſt inſolent thro' Succeſs, however obtained.

Orders have been given for all the Officers of the marching Regiments to repair to their reſpective Poſts, and hold themſelves in Readineſs for marching upon Beat of Drum.

It is ſaid ſome of the Tranſports lately employed in bringing over the foreign Troops, will be converted into Ships of War, carrying from 16 to 20 Guns, 40 Seamen, and 20 Soldiers, to guard the Coaſt, whilſt the Men of War are diſtreſſing the Enemy in different Parts of the World.

The firſt Troop of Life-Guards have Orders to be ready with their Camp Equipage, to attend his Majeſty.

July 22. We hear that 14 Ships of the Line are ordered with all immediate Speed to be got in Readineſs upon ſome private Expedition.

The Boſcawen Privateer has taken a French Privateer, and carried her into Dartmouth.

24. It is aſſured that the French ſent, from firſt to laſt, 24000 Men into Minorca, of which they have loſt between 6 and 7000.

Letters have been received from ſome Captains of

of the Mediterranean Fleet, in which they ſay, that they ſigned the Reſolution of the Council of War, to return to Gibraltar, not becauſe they approved of ſuch a Step, but becauſe they foreſaw that they ſhould throw away the King's Ships and their own Lives to no Purpoſe, if they ventured another Engagement under ſuch an Admiral as B.

Thurſday laſt ſome Letters by the Dutch Mail brought Advice, that his Pruſſian Majeſty having learnt that the Empreſs Queen propoſed, with the Aſſiſtance of her new Ally, the French King, to recover Sileſia, is marching 40,000 Men into the Dutchy of Cleves, and is himſelf leading 60,000 Men to Bohemia to lay Siege to Prague.

We learn from Hamburgh, and other Places in Germany, that the Hanoverian Troops are on the Point of encamping at Hamelen, where, it is ſaid, they will be joined by a Corps of Pruſſians, and by a Body of Troops belonging to the Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel. By the Frequency of Couriers, and the marching and counter-marching of Troops, and the immenſe Sums employed in recruiting, there appears to be a great Fermentation throughout all Germany.

Proper Gunners are ordered to all the Sea Coaſts, in order to work the ſeveral Cannon there planted, upon any Emergency.

EPIGRAM.

When our ſmall Garriſon gave up at laſt,
Richelieu admir'd the Conquer'd as they paſt.
Of the brave Engliſh, Blakeney clos'd the Rear;
A Sight of Pleaſure, not unmix'd with Fear.
"Give the tremendous Lion Room, he cries;
"No Ramparts now, no Walls between us riſe."

July 27. They write from Amſterdam, that a French Privateer went into the Texel on the 20th Inſtant, and cut out an Engliſh Ship from New-York, but that ſhe will be reclaimed, her Cargo being Dutch Property.

To perpetuate the glorious Deſerts of the brave old BLAKENEY, whoſe well earned Honour ſhall immortalize his noble, tho' untitled, Name, I would propoſe, That this brave and truly noble Veteran (to contraſt the infamous Reception aſſigned to the honourable, tho' ignoble, B--g) ſhall make his Return to his King and Country by a public Entry through the Streets of London. ——What a noble Sight would it afford, and how juſt the Reward! to behold this venerable Hero heading the Remains of his gallant and undaunted Garriſon over Weſtminſter-bridge, with Drums beating, Colours flying, and all the Honours their Valour and Conduct have extorted even from the Enemy.——The Service they have performed, tho' defeated, deſerves the Honours of a Triumph! ——When before was ſo glorious a Struggle in our Country's Cauſe!——The Enemy themſelves have acknowledged it by the moſt honourable and unparallelled Capitulation they have generouſly granted; and ſhall not theſe Heroes reap this Tribute to their Merit? Surely they will, were it only to teach future Cowards, that while they are dragged as they deſerve to condign Puniſhment, the Brave, tho' defeated, ſhall be honoured with the Victors Due.

It is certain that our Fleet had every Advantage that could have been wiſhed for, excepting Merit in its Commander. The common Sailors an Ardour for Engagement, which was never exceeded, nor could have been ſtood; the Advantages of the Wind, the Sun, the Number of Guns, the Goodneſs of Ships, and Day-light enough, all conſpired to inſure us a moſt glorious Victory: But, alas! Byng had the Command. What the whole Fleet could have done, is plain from the Performance of leſs than the Half of it. The Behaviour of ſix Ships only, really had the better againſt the whole French Fleet conſiſting of double their Number, which were actually engaged.

Dublin, July 13. The Effigies of a certain Admiral who lately diſtinguiſhed himſelf in an *eminent* Manner, for the *Honour* and *Service* of his Country, was exhibited, properly ornamented, as an Appendage to a Sign-Poſt in George's Lane. The numerous Spectators who reſorted thither on the Occaſion, teſtified the higheſt Approbation of this deſerved Exaltation, expreſſing at the ſame Time the moſt ardent Wiſhes, that the like public Honour may ſhortly be conferred on the *gallant* Original. In the Evening he was decently taken down, and committed to the Flames, amidſt the *Groans* of the truly *ſorrowful* Aſſembly.

DUBLIN, July 31.

Extract of a Letter from Kinſale, July 26.

"Yeſterday Morning the Anſon Privateer, belonging to Liverpool, of 14 Guns, brought into Kinſale, a French Veſſel of about 300 Tons Burthen, from Bourdeaux for Canada, laden with 600 Hogſheads of Wine, 200 Pipes of Brandy, a great Quantity of Bale Goods, Naval Stores, and Small Arms. This was the Anſon's firſt Cruize, and is reckoned a very good Prize."

Galway, July 2. Laſt Saturday arrived the Friendſhip, of this Port, Thomas Allington, Maſter, from Riga, and brings an Account that the Ruſſian Fleet, conſiſting of 20 Sail of the Line, and as many Row-Galleys, being fully mann'd and ready for Sea, were, by a ſudden Order from the Empreſs, unrigg'd and laid up; that while he was at Riga 100,000 Men marched thro' that City, and were ordered to Livonia, to be ready to enter Germany, whenever they ſhould be demanded; and ſays, they were all clever Fellows, and made as good an Appearance as any Troops he ever ſaw.

BOSTON, *September* 27.

By the laſt Saturday's Courier we have Advice, That 2000 Regulars, Highlanders, had marched from Albany to join General Winſlow: That the French have made an advanced Poſt on this Side Ticonderoga, almoſt as ſtrong as that Fort itſelf; and that they are ſtill advancing and intrenching themſelves in the beſt Order as they go on.

A Letter from Oneida Carrying-Place, dated Auguſt 28, ſays,——That John Gall, who belonged to one of the Veſſels on the Lake, and made his Eſcape, reports, That on the 11th Inſtant the Row-Galley went out on a Cruize, and returned in 10 Minutes, firſt giving a Signal that he had diſcovered the Enemy: Upon which the two other Sloops, with Part of the Regiments on board, immediately went out, and in about a Mile from the Fort diſcovered the Enemy's Camp. The 12th, the Enemy engaged Ontario Fort, with ſmall Arms only, the Fort returning the Fire very ſmartly with their Cannon and ſmall Arms, all that Day and Night following. The 13th, a Council of War was held at the old Stone Fort, and two Shells and one Ball thrown, which was a Signal for the Troops to quit Ontario Fort, and join thoſe at the Old Fort, the oppoſite Side of the River, where Col. Mercer was, which they immediately did: That at Night the Enemy hove up a Faſcine Battery and Entrenchment, on the Edge of the Bank, oppoſite the Old Fort. The 14th, in the Morning, the Enemy began their Fire on the Old Fort, which was warmly returned till Col. Mercer was killed by a Cannon Ball as he was in the Camp encouraging the Men about Eleven o'Clock: That the Fire continued very hot about one Hour after, when Lieutenant Cook, with a Flag of Truce, was ſent to the Enemy; and upon their Return all the Indians came in with them: That Orders were immediately given for every Man on board the Veſſels to lay down their Arms, take one Blanket and two Shirts, and march Priſoners into the Old Fort: That Shirley's and Pepperrell's Regiments were ordered to march over to Fort Ontario, to be ſent Priſoners to Frontenack (500 Indians being to guard them) in the Veſſels which they took from us in our Harbour, being two Sloops, 6 Guns each, beſides Swivels, and 2 Hoys; 2 Schooners, one of them with Swivels; and a Brig lately built, with 14 Carriage Guns, and the ſame Number of Swivels: That Col. Schuyler and his Regiment were carried away Priſoners alſo. That by the beſt Accounts he could collect, there were but five Men killed beſides Col. Mercer.

By the Albany Poſt that arrived laſt Night, we learn, that a neutral Indian had brought a Letter from one Johannes Newkirk, the Linguiſter appointed at Oſwego, to his Friends at Schenectady, which ſays, he was well at an Indian Caſtle within 25 Miles of Montreal, in Company with a conſiderable Number of our other Men, taken at Oſwego; and that they were all in good Health, and well uſed by the French; but mentions no other Particulars.——The Indian likewiſe gave out, that he ſaw Col. Schuyler walking Montreal Streets in good Health.

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 14.

On Saturday laſt his Excellency our Governor put an End to the Seſſion of Aſſembly, after having given his Aſſent to the following Laws, *viz.*

An Act for his Majeſty's Service, and further Defence and Security of this Province.

An Act impowering the Juſtices of Somerſet *County, to levy not exceeding* 20,000 *lbs. of Tobacco upon the taxable Inhabitants of ſaid County, to be applied to the Purpoſe therein directed.*

An Act for the Relief of ſundry of the Inhabitants of Charles *County.*

A Supplementary Act to the Act, entituled, An Act for the ſpeedy and effectual Publication of the Laws of this Province, and for the Encouragement of *Jonas Green*, of the City of *Annapolis*, Printer.

A Supplementary Act to an Act, entituled, An Act for granting a Supply of Forty Thouſand Pounds for his Majeſty's Service, and ſtriking Thirty-four Thouſand and Fifteen Pounds Six Shillings thereof, in Bills of Credit, and raiſing a Fund for ſinking the ſame.

An Act for further continuing an Act, entituled, An Act to prevent the Exportation, or Carrying out of this Province, Ammunition, Warlike Stores, or Proviſions of any Kind, towards ſupplying the *French*, or their Allies.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, *dated Sept.* 14, 1756.

"I ſee, by Letters from *Albany* Yeſterday, that the Provincial Troops are all at Fort *William-Henry* on *Lake-George*, about 6000 Men, and the 44th and 48th Regiments, with the *Highlanders* and 500 Royals, are marched or marching to Fort *Edward* on the *Carrying-Place*, 500 more Royals are to eſcort Lord *Loudoun* to the Camp, where General *Abercrombie* commands at preſent, and General *Webb* is at preſent at *Albany* with my Lord, who 'tis thought will leave him there with *Otway*'s Regiment; tho' I ſhould imagine if my Lord has any Thoughts of attacking *Crown-Point*, which we know nothing of, he will order General *Webb* to follow with a Convoy of Proviſions."

THE Agents, appointed by Act of Aſſembly for giving 40,000 *l.* for his Majeſty's Service, give Notice, That they will attend at the Houſe of Mr. *Charles Wallace*, in *Annapolis*, on the ſecond Wedneſday in the Provincial Court, in order to receive Propoſals from ſuch Perſons who are willing to contract for the Delivery of a Quantity of Wheat, to be purchaſed agreeable to a late Act of Aſſembly; as likewiſe from ſuch Perſons who are willing to contract for the Tranſportation of the ſame to *New-York*.

WILLIAM MURDOCK,
JAMES DICK,
DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

ALL Perſons who have any Claims againſt the Eſtate of Dr. *Alexander Hamilton*, late of this City, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted: And all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment, without Loſs of Time, to

MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the late Dwelling-Houſe of Thomas Hodgkin, *deceaſed, near* Nottingham *in* Prince-George's *County, on Saturday the* 30*th of this Inſtant* October,

SUNDRY likely Country-born SLAVES, conſiſting of Men, Women, and Children.

Alſo, the following Tracts of Land,

One Tract called *Gardner's Purchaſe*, containing 100 Acres, more or leſs.

One Tract called *Mud Reſt*, containing 100 Acres, more or leſs.

One Tract called *Pheaſant Neck*, containing 50 Acres, more or leſs; all lying in *Charles* County.

Alſo, one Tract of Land called *Brookefield*, lying in *Prince-George's* County, containing 120 Acres, more or leſs, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, and ſundry Out-Houſes, being the Plantation where the ſaid *Thomas Hodgkin* lived, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling Caſh, or Current Money.

BRIAN PHILPOT, junior.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber's Store, near the Inſpecting-Houſe at *Hunting-Town*, in *Calvert* County, was (on Saturday or Sunday Night laſt, being the 9th or 10th of this Inſtant *October*), broke open, and the following Goods taken therefrom, *viz.*

Two Pieces of dark ground *India* Chintz, 2 Pieces of coarſer *India* Chintz, 1 Piece of blue flower'd, and 1 Piece of red flower'd printed Linens, 1 Piece of Chilloes, 2 or 3 Pieces of double Check Linens, 2 Pieces of fine *Iriſh* Linens, ſome Remnants of coarſer ditto, 2 Pieces of Princes Linen, 1 Piece of Cambrick, 2 Pieces of fine *Venetian* Poplins, 2 Pieces of ſtrip'd Stuff, 8 or 10 Yards of mix'd Forreſt Cloth, 1 Man's fine Caſtor Hat, 1 Woman's ſmall blue Sattin ditto, 8 or 10 Pair of Mens Shoes and wooden heel'd Pumps, ſome black, brown, and whited brown Thread, and ſewing Silk, ſundry Worſted Caps, Mens and Womens white Lamb, and waſh Gloves, ſeveral Pair of Mens and Womens white Thread Hoſe, with ſundry other Goods not here particulariz'd, and about Five Pounds in Paper Money.

Whoever apprehends the Thief, or Thieves, (with the above-mentioned Goods), or ſecures him, or them, ſo that they be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have a Reward of Ten Pounds Current Money, or be allowed 10 *per Cent.* on all the Goods and Caſh that may be recovered, paid by

JOHN SKINNER.

N. B. It is ſuppos'd the Villains travell'd by Water.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Benjamin Jacobs*, at *Elk-Ridge*, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Bay Horſe, which has a Star in his Forehead, and is branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder R.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is in the Poſſeſſion of *Samuel Norwood*, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall red roan Horſe, branded on the near Buttock imperfectly, about 12 Hands high, and his right Ear is cropt.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

LOST in the Road, (on Saturday *September* 25, between *Annapolis* and *Diſney*'s Mill), a good Drab GREAT COAT, with a Velvet Cape. Whoever will deliver it to Mr. *William Murdock*, in *Prince-George*'s, or to the Printer hereof, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward.

ONE more GAZETTE [*Number* 598,] *will compleat (Four Years ſince the Price was lowered, and) a Year with many of my good Cuſtomers, to whom the Publiſher will be greatly obliged if they will Pay at the enſuing Provincial Court. Thoſe who are in long Arrears, muſt then Pay off their Accounts, or elſe expect no more* Gazettes, *and that Endeavours will be uſed to obtain what has been long due.*

WANTED,

A CAREFUL young Man, who underſtands the Management of a Boat. Such a one may meet with Encouragement by applying to the Printer hereof.

October 7, 1756.

LOST, on the 4th Inſtant, between *Annapolis* and the Subſcriber's Houſe in *Prince-George's* County, a BRISTOL-STONE SEAL, ſet in Gold, the Impreſſion a Boar's Head. Whoever finds the ſaid Seal, and brings it to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Twenty Shillings for their Trouble.

B. TASKER, junior.

RAN away, on the 29th of *Auguſt* laſt, from the Subſcriber, living on *Kent-Iſland*, a Servant Man, named *James Henderſon*, he is a Taylor by Trade, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, and about 30 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, a grey Coat, blue Allopeen Jacket, good Stockings, Shoes, Wig, and Hat.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by

JOHN SMYTH.

WANTS a PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN, well qualified to write for a Gentleman, keep Accounts, or be an Aſſiſtant to a Store-Keeper, who can be well recommended. Any Perſon, having Employ for ſuch a one, may be informed of him, by applying to the Printer hereof.

September 30, 1756.

THREE PISTOLES REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living at *Weſt-River*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, *Maryland*, a Servant Man, named *John Barns*, born in *London*, has a ſmall Impediment in his Speech, is a ſhort well-ſet Fellow, of a ſwarthy Complexion, had ſhort black Hair, he is a Clock-maker by Trade, and has ſome of his Tools with him. He had on when he went away, a brown Holland Frock with a Cape, a browniſh Drugget Jacket and Breeches: He is much addicted to Drink. He went away on a middle-ſiz'd Grey Horſe, branded K I.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any Goal, ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward; and One Piſtole for the Horſe, paid by KENSEY JOHNS.

WHEREAS many People in this Province are indebted unto the Subſcriber, upon long ſtanding open Accounts, he hereby requeſts them that they immediately pay off their Ballances, or ſettle them. And as the Importation of Goods is conſiderably dearer now than formerly, he ſtill continues to ſell his Stays at the ſame Price as before, (which is much cheaper than importing and running the Chance of loſing them), to all who pay the Ready Money, and is obliged to raiſe his Price with thoſe who want Credit; and as he is now in great Want of Caſh, to enable him to import Goods for the Carrying on his Buſineſs, begs that they would be expeditious in paying off their old Scores, which will much oblige,

Their humble Servant,

CHARLES WALLACE.

To be Sold to the higheſt Bidder, on Tueſday the ſecond Day of November *next, at the late Dwelling-Houſe of* William Beall, *deceaſed, for good Bills of Exchange, Sterling Caſh, or Crop Tobacco,*

A CHOICE Parcel of Land, containing about Three Hundred and Sixty-ſix Acres, well timber'd, whereon is a Plantation in good Repair, a good Dwelling-Houſe, a Kitchen, and a good Cellar walled with Stone, with ſundry other convenient Houſes; alſo four good Tobacco-Houſes, and two good Apple-Orchards; likewiſe ſome Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, and ſome Houſhold Furniture. ELIZABETH BEALL, ALEXANDER BEALL, } Executors.

N. B. The Land lies within ſix Miles of *Bladenſburg*, and is free from any Incumbrance.

ON the 14th of *September* laſt, in the Evening, was found dead, near the Dock, in *Annapolis*, a little black Dog, with a curled Tail, and his Breaſt and Feet white. Whoever will diſcover the Perſon who killed the ſaid Dog, ſo that he may be proſecuted for it, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, paid by

GEORGE GRAY.

September 20, 1756.

RAN away laſt Night, from the Subſcriber, in *Annapolis*, a Convict Servant Man, named *David Forath*: He is a tall, luſty, ignorant, Country Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, and wears his own black Hair; he is a Maſon by Trade, was born in *Wales*, is about 33 Years old, and either can't or pretends not to ſpeak good *Engliſh*. He had with him when he went away, an old ſuperfine blue Broad-Cloth Coat, turn'd down with a blue Velvet Cape, and a white Flannel Waiſtcoat, with black Glaſs Buttons, and the Edges bound round with white Tape, tho' 'tis ſuppoſed he may have other Cloaths with him, as likewiſe both white and check Shirts.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, and brings him to the Subſcriber, in *Annapolis*, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward, if taken within ten Miles of *Annapolis*; Forty Shillings, if above; and if taken out of the Province, Five Pounds.

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

For Current Money, for the Uſe of Mr. Thomas Lambden's *Creditors, on the 11th Day of* November *next, at the Houſe of the ſaid* Lambden, *in* Worceſter *County*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in *Calvert* County, in *Maryland*, called *Poorland*, containing 250 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, or Cypreſs Swamp, lying in *Somerſet* County, called *Chance*, containing 100 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, lying in *Worceſter* County, containing 100 Acres, called *Timber Grove*.

One other Tract of Land, lying in the ſaid County, called *Long Acre*, containing 59 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, lying in the ſame County, called *Eden-Town*, containing 130 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, lying in the ſame County, called *Fletcher's Addition*, containing 106 Acres.

EPHRAIM WAGGAMAN, late Sheriff of *Worceſter* County.

N. B. There will be Sold at the ſame Time ſome Houſhold Goods.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Quarter of a LOT in *Charles-Town*, at the Head of *Cheſapeak* Bay, bounded on one Side by North-Eaſt River, and is the neareſt Part of the Lot adjoining the public Wharff in the ſaid Town; on which Quarter ſtands a STILL-HOUSE, built of Cedar, three Years old, 59 Feet and a half by 26 and a half clear, having 16 Cedar Ciſterns, 2 Return, and 1 Low Wine Ciſtern, all tight, beſides 2 Stills, Pumps, Buckets, *&c.* and a tight Cedar Cooler, ſuppoſed one of the largeſt in *America*, with a good Well and Pump in the Still-Houſe, convenient to ſaid Cooler. The largeſt Still will contain between 14 and 1500 Gallons, and the other about 200 Gallons. Alſo a new framed HOUSE, 27 Feet and a half by 13 Feet 4 Inches clear, with a good Stone Cellar under it, 26 Feet by 12 Feet 3 Inches. Likewiſe a ſmall Piece of public Ground joining to the aforeſaid Quarter, and between it and the Wharff aforeſaid, whereon ſtands a convenient STORE-HOUSE, 29 Feet and a half by 19 and a half, within eight or ten Yards of the Houſes aforeſaid, having likewiſe a good Stone Cellar under it.

For Terms of Sale, apply to Mrs. *Margaret Bigger*, Executrix to the Eſtate of Mr. *Peacock Bigger*, deceaſed, or to Mr. *Redmond Conyngham*, Merchant, in *Philadelphia*.

NOTICE is hereby given, That I ſhall attend at Mr. *Middleton's*, in *Annapolis*, during the Term of the next Provincial Court, to receive his Lordſhip's Rents from thoſe Gentlemen who hold Lands in *Baltimore* County, and reſide in different Parts of the Province. As it would be attended with a good Deal of Trouble to wait on them at their reſpective Houſes, I hope none will delay ſettling (for the Year's Rent) during the ſitting of the ſaid Court.

CHARLES CHRISTIE, Sheriff of *Baltimore* County.

JOHN BENNETT, in ANNAPOLIS, ſells all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in ſmall or large Quantities.

JUST IMPORTED,

From LONDON, *in the Ship* LYON, *Captain* DYER, *and from* GLASGOW *in the Britannine* ACHEAN, *and to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Store in* ANNAPOLIS, *at reaſonable Rates, the ſeveral* GOODS *undermentioned, for Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or ſhort Credit*,

SUPER-FINE blue, black, cinnamon, mix'd grey and claret colour'd, with Variety of other low priced Broad-Cloths, *German* Serge, blue, red, green and colour'd Half-Thicks, Bear-ſkins, ⅘ and ¼ wide Frizes, Rugs, Blankets, *Kendal* Cottons, blue, green and pink colour'd Callimancoes, Tamnies, ſtrip'd Sattins, check'd Barley Corns, Damaſks, Yard and Half-yard wide Cords, blue and green Camblets, Men's Stocking Breeches, Bombazeens, ſingle Allopeens, *Norwich* and Hat-band Crapes, Callicoes, and Variety of Chintz, fine *Iriſh* Tobins, Tartans, broad and narrow ſtriped Hollands, check'd and ſtriped Cottons, Silk and Cotton Gowns, Counterpanes, white Jeans, dyed Fuſtians, Grand Durels, Everlaſtings, ſcarlet and black Hair-Shags, *Genoa* Velvets, blue, black, and cream colour'd Silk Sattins, Silk *Allamode*, blue and black Serge Duſoys, Men's black and white Silk Stockings, *Scotch* Hollands, *Iriſh* Linens, Cambricks, clear Lawns, black and white Lace, Bandannoes, and other Silk Handkerchiefs, Linen Ditto, Cotton Romals, Womens Scarlet Cloaks, Ribbons, Ferrets, Galloons, Mens Silk Caps, ſewing Silk, Needles, Pins, Playing Cards, Horn, Bone and Ivory Combs, Womens Kid, white Lamb, and colour'd Gloves and Mittens, Mens beſt Buck, tann'd Leather, white, glaz'd and colour'd Gloves, Mens and Womens Mourning Ditto, Crewels, Silk, Cotton and Thread Laces, Nonſopretties, Quality Binding, Filleting, Holland and Twill'd Tapes, Gartering, ſilveriz'd and gilt Buttons, Corks, Cotton-Wick, Pipes, Fig-Blue, Lampblack, Brimſtone, Roſin, Glue, Allom, ſingle and double refined Sugars, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, beſt Hyſon, Green and Bohea Teas, Mens and Womens Shoes, Hats, Mens and Womens Worſted, Yarn and Thread Stockings, Worſted and Cotton Caps, Oſnabrigs, Hempen Rolls, Bed-Ticking, Check Linens, and Buckrams, Hair-Cloths, Wadding, black, blue and white, with Variety of colour'd Shalloons, Oſnabrigs colour'd and white Threads, Variety of Buttons and Hair, Writing Paper, large and ſmall blank Leidgers and Journals, Bibles and Teſtaments, Primmers, Pſalters, Spelling and Prayer Books, Table Knives and Forks, Claſp Ditto, Razors, Sciſſars, Shoe-Buckles, Sleeve-Buttons, Coat and beſt Metal Ditto, with Variety of other Cutlary, Braſiery, Tin and Pewter Ware, Mens and Womens Saddles, Bridles, Cruppers, Girths, Horſe-Whips, Stone Bottle Jugs from 1 to 5 Gallons, Variety of China, 3*d.* 4*d.* 8*d.* 10*d.* 20*d.* 24*d.* and 30*d.* Nails, 3*d.* 4*d.* and 6*d.* Brads, ſmall Tacks, Pump, Scupper and Hob Nails, ½, ¾, 1 and 1¼ Inch Augurs, ✠ Cut- Whip- & Hand-Saw Files, Two Foot Rules, Stilliards, Hand Saws, Box Irons, Plane Irons, Locks and Braſſes for Deſks, Stock Locks, Pad Locks, Iron rimm'd Ditto, H, HL and ✠ Garnet Hinges, Frying Pans, Hoes, Axes, Adzes, Copper Stew Pans and Coffee-Pots, Claret Wine, *Jamaica* Spirits, *Barbados* Rum, *Muſcovado* Sugar, Coffee, barrel'd Pork, Soal and Upper Leather, and great Variety of other Goods not particularly mentioned.

ROBERT SWAN.

P. S. Whereas I intend to depart this Province, as early next Summer as my Buſineſs will permit, think proper to give this Notice, That all Perſons indebted to me preceding this Date (many of whom are in old Arrears) make ſpeedy Payments, or ſettle the ſame by Bond, or Notes of Hand, otherwiſe I am determined to take every Method the Law permits, to bring them to that Period. And whereas many People have formerly put Hides, and Skins, into my Tan-Yard and never call'd for the Leather, notwithſtanding large Quantities is finiſhed, and ſome Part hath laid by me for Years paſt; I hereby give Notice, that all Hides and Skins brought into the ſaid Yard preceding the firſt of *March* laſt, are or will be finiſhed ſome Time in *November* next, and if not taken away by the Owner, by the firſt of *December*, I then intend to make public Sale of them, to pay for the Tanning: I alſo continue to take in Hides, and Skins, to be tann'd for others, until *March* next.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-ſtreet*; by whom all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after the Firſt.